

12 64

Sirion de Montfort founds  
House of Commons in  
Parliament.

1264

Public discontent with the misgovernment of Henry III culminated in 1264 in the Barons' War in which the battles of Lewes and Evesham were the principal engagements. The strenuous hand-to-hand fighting of the period was depicted by Matthew Paris.

1264

POLAND  
(~~WALL Africa~~)

Gen. Hark

Charter of Boleslaw V the Pious

1264

1912 Dates J-BK

(1207-1272) Henry III.

King of England (1216-1272). The eldest son of John, whom he succeeded when only 9 yrs old. The affairs were administered by the earl of PEMBROKE until 1219, then by Stephen Langton and Hubert de Burgh. In 1258 the barons, led by Simon de Montfort rose against him and forced from him concessions known as the Provisions of Oxford. The king got back his power & annulled the provisions in 1264. The "MISE OF LEWES" followed the battle of LEWES in 1264 when the king

was defeated and captured. By this, the King's power was greatly limited & Simon de Montfort tried to secure a new constitution for England. A Parliament was summoned, which was attended by knights and representatives of the shire. and is known as the FIRST PARLIAMENT of England. Statute laws date from Henry's time, the Provisions of MERTON being the first enactment in the English statute book.

1264

1912 Dates J-BK

1208-1265 SIMON DE MONT'FORT

A noted English Statesman. Born in France inherited the title Earl of Leicester from his grandmother. Came to England to receive his estates (1229). Under the leadership of Earl Simon the Barons drew up the Provisions of Oxford which Henry III swore to observe, then declared Null & Void. De Mont'Fort defeated the king's army at Lewes (1264)

Summoned a Parliament (1265) in which for the 1st time all classes were represented. At the battle of Evesham De Montfort and the barons were defeated and it was here that the great leader met his death.

1264-1279

1912 Dates' J-BK

Scandinavia

The HEBRIDES and Isle of MAN  
were ceded to SCOTLAND by Norway.

New Code of Norwegian laws  
collected and published.



1264

Aiqh Boke submitted to Kublai  
Kublai spared his brother Aiqh, but  
executed 10 of his advisers

Kublai claimed to rule all the  
lands where Mongols held sway, from  
Korea to Iraq and Russia. But in fact  
the empire had splintered. While Kublai  
attacked Aiqh, another clash had erupted  
in the west. HULAGU, lord of the ILKHANATE

and BERKE, who had followed his brother  
BATU as ruler of the Golden Horde, warred  
over possession of the fine grasslands of  
AZERBAIJAN. Both paid only nominal  
homage to far-off Kublai. And soon their kin  
who ruled in Central Asia began to act independently  
as well.

It was every-prince-for-himself greed